

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

The New York Herald is published in New York, in London and in Paris.

NEW YORK EDITION. Published every day in the year. Daily three cents per copy. Sunday five cents. POSTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES (outside of New York City limits), and in Canada and Mexico, one cent per copy. POSTAGE IN EUROPE AND ALL PLACES WITHIN THE POSTAL UNION, five cents per copy. CENTS FOR CABLES, 10 CENTS PER LINE.

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CHARGE FOR ADVERTISING. Ordinary type, fourth page, 2000 per line. Display or larger type, fourth page, 1500 per line. Display or larger type, third page, 2000 per line. Display or larger type, second page, 2500 per line. Display or larger type, first page, 3000 per line. Discount 5 to 25 per cent, according to importance of advertisement, three lines. If advertisement is for a long period, discount 10 to 25 per cent, according to importance of advertisement. If advertisement is for a long period, discount 10 to 25 per cent, according to importance of advertisement.

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THE HERALD READING ROOMS. The Herald calls attention to the fact that Messrs. Edmunds and Co., the general agents of the paper in London, have opened a reading room at the Strand, near the British Museum, where the paper is sold at a discount of 25 per cent. The reading room is open from 10 o'clock to 6 o'clock, and is free of charge to all who wish to use it.

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—FIDELIO, 8 P. M. NEW PARK THEATRE.—THE LUTHERANS, 8:15 P. M. PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—MEN AND WOMEN, 8 P. M. FORTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE.—BLUE JEANS, 8 P. M.

WINDSOR THEATRE.—A TEN SOLDIER, 8 P. M. CANTON THEATRE.—THE LUTHERANS, 8:15 P. M. BLOU THEATRE.—A TEN SOLDIER, 8:15 P. M. PALMER'S THEATRE.—JEWELL, 8:15 P. M.

STAR THEATRE.—THE SENSATION, 8 P. M. BROADWAY THEATRE.—GAMBLER, 8:15 P. M. NIBLO'S.—BALES IN THE WOOD, 8 P. M. PEOPLE'S THEATRE.—A DARK SECRET, 8 P. M.

ACADEMY.—OLD HONESTY, 8:15 P. M. UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—GUSTY PAIR, 8:15 P. M. COLUMBUS THEATRE.—THE INSPECTOR, 8:15 P. M. DALY'S THEATRE.—THE LAST WORD, 8:15 P. M.

AMBERG THEATRE.—DER ARBEITSMANN, 8 P. M. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—SUNSET AND DR. BULL, 8 P. M. HERMAN'S THEATRE.—HERRMANN, 8:30 P. M. HARMON'S THEATRE.—CHERRY BALL, 8 P. M.

HARRISON'S THEATRE.—RELLY AND THE 400, 8 P. M. EIGHTH STREET THEATRE.—PANTOMIME, 8 P. M. CASINO.—POOR JONATHAN, 8:15 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE JOKER, 8:30 P. M. STANDARD THEATRE.—SHIP AHOY, 8:15 P. M. TONY PASTORS.—SPECIALTY COMPANY, 8 P. M. EDEN MUSEUM.—OTERO, 8 P. M.

HUBER'S PALACE MUSEUM.—Hourly performances. AMERICAN ART GALLERY.—THE ANGLES. DORIS MUSEUM.—Hourly performances. WORTH'S MUSEUM.—Hourly performances.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1891.

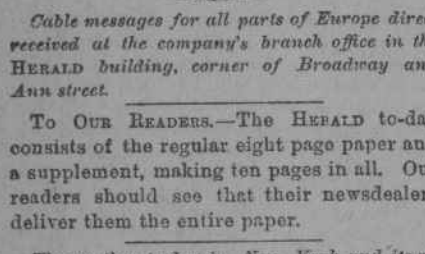
WITH SUPPLEMENT.

This paper has the largest circulation in the United States.

Notice is hereby given to the public that no person is authorized to solicit advertisements or subscriptions for this paper and that it employs no agents whatever.

HIGH WATER MARK.

Circulation...190,500



Cable messages for all parts of Europe direct received at the company's branch office in the Herald building, corner of Broadway and Ann street.

TO OUR READERS.—The Herald to-day consists of the regular eight page paper and a supplement, making ten pages in all. Our readers should see that their newsdealers deliver them the entire paper.

The weather to-day in New York and its vicinity (including points within thirty miles of the city) promises to be generally from fair to partly cloudy and warmer, followed by cloudiness, fog on the adjacent coasts and possibly light snow. To-morrow it promises to be partly cloudy, with no decided changes of temperature.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

The victory of Ireland and Mr. Balfour have issued a statement concerning the condition of the poor in Ireland in those parts where the potato crop has failed.

In the elections to the Senate in France the republicans gained ten seats on the first balloting. Mr. Leonard Jerome, it is reported in London, holds the improvement he previously made.

buildings and looting houses by the action of Sheriff Hageman and a posse. A battalion of the State militia was held under orders at Camden. The real estate market, owing to the advent of the new year, was inactive.

Dr. Talmage's evening services at the Academy of Music resembled a religious revival. Democratic members of the House do not expect any result from the investigation of the fraudulent census in New York.

An effort will be made in the House to force an investigation of the silver pool scandal. The proposition for establishing a penal colony in Alaska is revived at Washington.

Assemblyman Acker is booked for the republican leadership at Albany. The natives of the Caroline Islands have risen against the Spaniards and there has been some hard fighting.

Captain Kerr, of the Sixth cavalry, had a brush with the hostile Sioux, but there were few casualties. NEVER PRINT A paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no snailing under false colors.—Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwaukee, July 24, 1888.

A STORY IN TELL OF an advertiser who presented himself at the New York Herald counter with a three thousand dollar roll as an offer for a half column advertisement with a good sized cut accompanying it. The "ad." was refused without even consulting Mr. Howland. There is a standing rule in the Herald office to never insert advertising cuts.—Exchange.

THE EXPENDITURE FOR PENSIONS for the year ending June 30, as now officially stated, amounted to \$109,537,534. In the previous year we paid \$87,044,779 11, while in the year before that we paid \$80,288,508 77.

The cost of the German army, it may be interesting to note, is for this year estimated at \$91,726,293. Besides our pensions our army costs \$30,000,000.

HERALD ADVERTISING.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF ADVERTISING. 1889 over 1888.....gain 1,205 1890 over 1889.....gain 1,334

Total gain, two years.....4,539 The gain is distributed as follows: 1889 over 1888, 1890 over 1889.

First quarter.....gain 356 379 Second ".....gain 388 430 Third ".....gain 387 434 Fourth ".....gain 367 434

Total.....1,205 1,334 2,539 Under the following classifications: 1889 over 1888, 1890 over 1889.

Help and situations.....gain 445 434 Wanted.....gain 171 189 To let and boarding.....gain 63 190 Real estate.....gain 163 190

Horses and carriages.....gain 116 138 Dry goods.....gain 81 106 Miscellaneous.....gain 499 313 Total.....1,205 1,334 2,539

The increase in number of separate advertisements during the two years is 119,051, distributed as follows: 1889 over 1888, 1890 over 1888.

First quarter.....10,001 16,699 Second ".....9,346 16,735 Third ".....10,336 16,684 Fourth ".....21,329 16,781

Total.....50,172 68,879 119,051

HERALD CIRCULATION.

The increase in Herald circulation is equally satisfactory, as is shown by the following figures for the last week in December, 1890 (ending Saturday, December 27), compared with the same week in 1889:—

Sunday, December 21.....increase 42,000 Monday, December 22.....increase 9,400 Tuesday, December 23.....increase 10,300 Wednesday, December 24.....increase 12,300 Thursday, December 25.....increase 9,800 Friday, December 26.....increase 11,800 Saturday, December 27.....increase 11,400

Total increase (one week).....86,800 N. B.—Attention is called to the following facts:—

First.—The above comparative statements of increase in Herald advertising are not based upon columns reduced in width. Second.—The Herald does not publish "fake" advertising; and

Third.—The increase in circulation of the Daily and Sunday Herald is bona fide, and the figures published do not include weekly and semi-weekly editions nor half-price evening editions.

Something to Think About.

There is a great deal in our American institutions to be very grateful for, and there are some things which naturally cause a thoughtful man uneasiness.

The fellow who isn't proud of such a country as this, the ambitions, contentment and happiness of all classes, the opportunities for wealth which are open to us, the amount of ozone in our social, commercial and political atmosphere, either has no brains or doesn't know how to use them.

In like manner the fellow who doesn't see that there are certain weak links in the chain, a number of problems which will continue to disturb us until they have been faced in manly fashion and settled on the basis of common sense, fair play and patriotism, was either born blind, or having eyes doesn't know what eyes are for.

Look at the negro problem, for example, which is infinitely important and fraught with the most serious difficulties. When the war ended, only twenty-five years ago, the negroes were estimated at about three and a half millions. During a single generation they have multiplied and now number very nearly eight millions.

What shall we do for this multitude and who we fail in our duty, what will be the consequences? These are serious questions. The black man as a slave was the unconscious cause of bitter animosities which converted North and South into hostile armies. Batteries of artillery belched forth murder; the heavens were thick with smoke; we found so many dead on the field that we could not dig graves, but were compelled to bury them by hundreds in trenches.

The flower of our youth on both sides succumbed in the awful extremity and there was mourning in a million households. But the black man as a citizen is still more perilous to the Republic. It is not his color which gives us pause, but his ignorance. We have a theory that an educated populace can govern themselves. Give the average man a common school education, we say, bestow upon him large political responsibilities, throw him on his honor and you can trust him to make laws.

The only thing we have to do under this

country, as an Englishman once said, is not "the Day of Judgment," but "the day of no judgment." And yet, by the force of circumstances, and in the hour of our direst extremity, we were compelled to give the right of suffrage into the keeping of a great body of men who had no conception of its value or of the responsibilities it entailed.

It was a sorry fortune which befell us, but it was the best we could do. Of all the evils which impeded we chose wisely by choosing the least. We are not to be blamed, but we must face facts.

And the strangest of all things is that such men as Senator Hoar, Cabot Lodge and even President Harrison are unwilling to leave this mass of ignorant voters to the law of political and social evolution, which will by and by prepare them for the duties of citizenship, but insist that they shall be urged to vote, though their vote may overturn State institutions and bring about a period of chaos which no one can contemplate without fear.

If Senator Hoar were to take up his residence in Alabama, invest all the earnings of a lifetime in its iron mines, would he feel safe with a legislature of ignorant men, white or black, which by a majority vote could at any moment close those mines and drive him into bankruptcy? Would he demand the enactment of a force bill, make a house to house visitation and personally persuade the ignorant, white or black, to elect members of the Legislature with the certainty of financial disaster as a consequence? Not a bit of it.

Why, then, ask Southerners to do what under no circumstances he would do himself if he were in their place? These matters are worth thinking about, for after all whatever of good there is in legislation is based on sound horse sense.

Mr. Dana for Senator.

We should like to remind Governor Hill, when he seeks relief from this Senatorship muddle in the seclusion of his chamber, that even at the eleventh hour—which is just before the Legislature meets—he may repent and do the square thing by the people.

You know, dear Governor, that Mr. Dana is the best equipped man within reach of your vision, however farsighted you may be. As to his eminent fitness for that honorable position you have never even dreamed of a doubt.

Nor will you hesitate to acknowledge your political obligations to that gentleman. He has been your guide, philosopher and friend—somewhat blind to your faults, somewhat excessive in his praise of your virtues.

In the darkest hours, when "the devil take the hindmost" was the rule, he has rescued you with his trenchant pen, driven back your enemies with his thunderbolts, given you a chance to catch your breath and find an excuse for your shortcomings.

To desert such a friend at such a time as this is little short of a crime. The ordinary policy which makes it necessary for a high official, such as you are, to meet his obligations opens up your plain duty.

But on no such unworthy ground do we urge Mr. Dana for the Senatorship. He is a first rate man, learned in the lore of legislation, acquainted with the people, in sympathy with their needs, brilliant, full of dash and fire, afraid of nothing, and gifted with eloquence. For these reasons you cannot afford to ignore his claims, nor can our citizens afford to allow you to do so.

The hour approaches when this matter must be decided. A few more days and we shall know whether you have the courage of your convictions or whether the club of Smith M. Weed has made a galley slave of the Governor of New York State.

THE CHICAGO Tribune is making a great hullabaloo over Mr. John Moody. Now, Moody is a City Hall employe, and on New Year's Day was offered a purse of nearly five hundred dollars by his subordinates as a mark of respect.

He promptly declined to accept the gift, saying that in the twenty-five years of his public service he had never taken a present. It was a matter of principle with him.

This may be a remarkable incident for Chicago, but in New York it occurs constantly. Ask the noble braves of Tammany if they ever took a present which might influence them in the performance of their duty, and with one accord, in thunderous chorus, they will answer "Never!"

N. B.—Hardly ever. THE CANADIANS want us to sell Alaska to them. We can't do that, but we can do something better—keep Alaska and take Canada at a fair price.

You see we want Alaska, which is "a vast continuity of shade," as an asylum for Hoar, Edmunds, Ingalls and a few more fire eaters when they become penitent and cry out for some place where they can hide themselves.

THE NEW YEAR seems to have begun with higher prices all round. The more we see of the McKinley bill the more we don't like it.

The Silver Pool Scandal.

A very ugly story was recently told in Washington, connecting certain members of the House with a silver pool.

It was scandalously charged that they were financially interested in the price of bullion, and that their profits would depend on the way they voted.

It was also scandalously charged that after they had voted the price of silver went up and they raked in a goodly pile.

The fair fame of our representatives was in peril, but we supposed they would instantly defy their accusers and vindicate themselves.

Mr. Dockery offered a resolution which called for an investigation. It is being smothered in committee. Speaker Reed is chairman of that committee, and he has been so dilatory that we can't help suspecting that for some reason he wants to protect the guilty parties. Why does he hesitate? If he is not afraid of consequences, he can afford to be bold. If he is afraid of them, that is itself a humiliating confession.

As members of both parties are involved in this miserable affair we hope that some demagogue will find means to bring the subject before a committee of the whole House.

Let nothing be concealed. Get to the bottom of the matter, gentlemen. If any demagogue has dirty fingers turn the rasul

out; if any republican is in the same condition treat him to the same punishment. When the people's representatives are too cowardly to repel an accusation of that kind it is full time to adjourn.

To the Legislature.

To-morrow afternoon the Legislature of the State of New York will meet in annual session at the Capitol in Albany.

The taxpayers and residents of the city of New York—the metropolis of the United States—have their eyes fixed on you, gentlemen, in a way not to be misunderstood.

We don't care whom you select as chief officials, as doorkeepers and so forth. You can have it all your own way.

There is one thing, however, upon which we are unanimous, and that, too, regardless of politics—a perfect system of rapid transit. Most of us are compelled to live in the suburbs, where cheaper rents prevail, but we cannot possibly endure the wretched system under which we are now being carried from one end of the island to the other. Relief must be had, and at once.

If as a Legislature you do nothing else but give us an adequate rapid transit law you will make the session famous and earn the thanks of the people.

Have you the whole story in a nutshell:—

First.—The prices of all the necessities of life have been advanced. Second.—Wages have been declining. Third.—Money has been so scarce as to threaten widespread disaster.—Courier-Journal.

Fourth.—The American people are getting mad enough to kick like a Texas mule. They have had enough of this Tiddley Winks statesmanship, which tells them that cheap goods make cheap men.

THE PRESENT administration is famous for the rapidity with which it has knocked the surplus into a cocked hat and furnished us with a big deficit in its stead.

THE YOUNG MEN of the country are leaving the republican party by hundreds. Give us a few more Force bills and there won't be anything left of that party except a reminiscence and a few petrifications.

THREE-QUARTERS of the farmers in this country are staggering under heavy mortgages. All right, gentlemen. If you like the fun keep at it. If you don't, why, there is the ballot box, and '92 is not far off.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE don't ask for free trade, but for freedom to trade. Mr. Blaine sees that with his weather eye and calls it reciprocity.

If he could be persuaded to take the bandage off of the other eye he would be a good democrat.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

HERALD WEATHER FORECAST.—The slight barometric depression yesterday near Manitoba will probably move toward the St. Lawrence Valley. Temperature somewhat in the United States; the chief minima reported in the evening were 12 degrees below zero at Father Point and 6 degrees below zero at Rockville; the chief maxima reported were 64 degrees at Key West and 62 degrees at Brownsville. In this city and suburban districts to-day warmer, fair to partly cloudy weather will probably prevail, with fresh, variable winds, mostly easterly, followed by haze or fog on the adjacent coasts, and by cloudiness. In the Middle States to-day warmer, fair to partly cloudy weather will prevail, with fresh, variable winds, mostly easterly, followed by cloudiness and fog or haze on the coasts and by light snow in the Western and lake districts; and in New England warmer, fair to partly cloudy and fresh, easterly winds, followed by cloudiness, and light snow, with local fog on the coasts. On Tuesday in this city and section and in New England partly cloudy weather will probably prevail, with no decided changes of temperature, local snow and fresh easterly to southerly winds, followed by colder, fair weather on Wednesday. Fog may develop at points along the New Jersey and Long Island coasts to-day.

A MODERN MARTYR.

Young Absalom Stevens De Vere had long and flowing hair; he went among the Sioux, I hear, to offer up a prayer; Big Tree was a mighty chief who took no stock in preaching. His feelings only found relief when for top knots he was reaching. So Absalom, I grieve to say, like his namesake young and fair, From a Big Tree hangs this very day by his long and flowing hair.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

General Purveyor (to Chicago society lady).—When did you say you wanted that divorce dissolved, ma'am?

Society Lady.—It must be here by one o'clock, at the very least. My present husband lives with me and I have for church at half past ten sharp. Purveyor.—I'll do my best, I tried to telephone your order to the Judge before I brought you other things, but couldn't get him, the line was so busy.

Society Lady.—Take care, as you value my trade, that you don't disappoint me. "TOOT, TOOT!" Poor Lo may have an untimely end. But he's a tooter, you will find; His voice is full of toots and howling; And he's fond of tooting and of howling; And our paleface notions he'll not suit. Till Gabriel blows his final toot!

United States Circuit Judge William J. Wallace, of Syracuse, is at the Hoffman House. Ex-Congressman George R. Davis, of Chicago, and Mr. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, are at the City. Deputy Attorney General Isaac H. Maynard, of Albany; Mr. A. T. Goshorn, of Cincinnati; and Senator George Z. Erwin, of Potsdam, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

WISDOM OF THE WIZARD. They named him Jason at his birth. But there came a later day— After he yearned to own the earth— That he boiled it down to Jay.

No one against his reasoning can an objection raise. "Birds of a feather flock together," and he was after jays!

THE SILVER QUESTION. "Have you got a quarter about you, old fel, that you don't have to have?" The Rev. Dr. John D. Padie, pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church, Philadelphia, was stricken with paralysis Saturday night and his death is momentarily expected.

JOSEPHY KNEW. "What's at?" "A wovel." "And?" "A wovel." "And I. O. U.?" "A promissory note."

Senator Hoar, of California, who is seriously ill at Washington, sustained no material change in his condition yesterday.

KNOCKED OUT AT LAS. Mrs. Stanley.—Will you kindly hand me my handkerchief from my dress pocket, Henry? Mr. Stanley (after a long pause).—I can't find your pocket.

A HINT TO THE FARMERS. The farmers undoubtedly make a mistake in not requiring that Congress shall pass a law forbidding

the canals to freeze in winter. If they can obtain unbroken canal navigation all the year round, the mysterious work of "moving the crops" will be greatly facilitated.—European Edition Herald.

M. Xavier Schwabewski, the pianist, arrived here yesterday on the Sable and went to the Hotel Normande.

IN RE LO. This downing of poor Lo To me, it seemeth, is A miserable show, And pretty low down bis.

ONE THING I ACKING. He was careful to keep whatever he got, From a grudge to a nickel, I've heard; But there was one thing he could not keep, and that thing was his word!

TWO MORE. She.—Did you see they've had two wrecks at Narragansett? He.—What since we left!

A DAILY HINT FROM PARIS. [From the European Edition of the Herald.]



A RIVIERA COSTUME (NICE). Of China blue crisp vicuña, a Caucasian belt; buckle and piece on the belt of silver.

A SIX HINT. Jake Tompion (who hadn't made up his mind to go).—Was that a fire bell I heard? Cora Bellows (gaping).—Breakfast bell, I reckon.

HE FOUND R-LIEF. A solemn young man of Dubuque, Who said that his surname was Duke, Was surcharged with grief— But found instant relief In reading a copy of Puck.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE. He.—Didn't you regard the medium as a very pretty girl? She.—Her face was certainly comely enough, but the shades she called up didn't match her complexion!

DANGER ON THE NORTH.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST CALLS ATTENTION TO THE CONDITION OF THE CANADIAN FRONTIER. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 4, 1891.—Judge Richard Prendergast in his inaugural address yesterday as president of the Chicago Ship Canal trustees, after outlining the present enterprise and suggesting the immense water power that will be created at the western edge of the city on the Desplaines River, making possible the construction thereof, perhaps, the greatest mills on the continent, said:—

"It was stipulated by Great Britain and the United States in the treaty of 1817 that both nations should be restricted to three war vessels on the great lakes. When that treaty was made the great lakes and the vast territory tributary to them were wilderness. Now the lakes are bordered with regions of dense population and mighty cities are all along their shores. The military and Canadian authorities, at an expense of more than \$200,000,000 have constructed a series of waterways between the lakes for the purpose of enabling the British navy to pass from the Atlantic seaboard, of such dimensions that over one hundred and twenty-five vessels on the British naval list can pass from the British naval station at Halifax into the great lakes, and in addition it has been the policy of that government to foster the construction of steel vessels for commercial purposes to navigate the lakes, and the application of use as armed cruisers in case of hostilities.

"So we have upon our northern frontier a rich, strong and vigorous country and people, bound by many ties to England, presenting all along our borders a magnificent system for offensive and defensive operations, and up to this hour the government of the United States has done substantially nothing to meet or cope with this hostile demonstration from this source. It is true that the defence of the Canadian coast has been entrusted to the United States navy, but the construction of the main channel, will complete the construction of the main channel of the waterway by the federal government with, among other things, the construction of such a naval station near the city of Peoria."

SMUGGLING OPIUM AND CHINESE.

BELIEF THAT WEALTHY RESIDENTS OF SEATTLE, WASH., ARE ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS. SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 4, 1891.—Investigation by a careful man sent from here to Victoria shows more than twenty opium refineries in full blast, besides many small Chinese establishments which fry out small amounts. For the three months ending September 18 43,999 pounds of opium were landed at Vancouver from China steamships. Of this amount \$4,700 was forwarded to New Westminster, 1,500 remained at Vancouver and 41,799 pounds was sent to Victoria, where it was refined and smuggled across the American line. During the three months not a single pound of opium was lawfully passed through the customs house. Smuggling is going on all the time by Chinese and steamers, and the opium business alone amounts to over a million dollars a year. Besides this Chinese are being smuggled over constantly. Although all cooler from China are first landed at Vancouver, nearly all come back to Victoria, where they are regularly passed over the sound and straits by smugglers. It is believed wealthy residents of Victoria are backing the smuggling and that in the United States they are also backing it. Smugglers are also afraid of the testimony of that of Chester L. Terry, at one time United States Inspector, and who turned smuggler, but, being after escape converted by Evangelist Moody, has turned over a new leaf, and is now a government witness in a few days stand trial here.

SELAH CHAMBERLAIN'S WILL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1891.—The will of Selah Chamberlain, the railroad builder, was probated yesterday in Painesville, Lake county. He left an estate valued at \$7,500,000 on a low estimate. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the only public bequest he made, which was a small one, by way, was to the Lake Theological Seminary at Cincinnati.

The bulk of his estate will go to two nephews, sons of his brother, who lived here. The famous beauty known as Jennie Chamberlain before her marriage was his niece. Her name is not mentioned in the will. She was married a year or two ago in England to a wealthy man, and is now known as Mrs. Selah Chamberlain. She was always regarded here as being an especial favorite of her uncle.

ALWAYS MAKES HIS MARK.

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no snailing under false colors.—Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwaukee, July 24, 1888.

Charles A. Dana is the sort of man who is bound to make his mark anywhere, said Senator Ives when asked what he thought of the qualifications of the Herald's nominee for the vacancy that Senator Evans will soon make in the Senate. "If sent to the Senate of the United States as the representative of the great Empire State he would certainly make his mark, and it would be a shining one by which people would remember long after that Mr. Dana had been there. Mr. Dana is a man of extraordinary